United Nations S/2002/1311

Security Council

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3 December 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 2 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Further to our earlier letters to you concerning acts of piracy and provocation committed by the intrusive United States naval forces based in the Arabian Gulf, I should like to inform you that such forces, joined by United Kingdom forces, are continuing to engage in hostile action against vessels carrying civilian merchandise in the Arabian Gulf and in Iraqi territorial waters. They forcibly intercept vessels and assault and question their crews. They also sometimes detain ships and their crews for long periods of time. The most recent acts of piracy and aggression carried out by these intrusive forces are presented below:

1. At 2000 hours on 15 November 2002, mechanical tender No. 72, which belongs to the Iraq Ports Authority, came under armed attack from two naval craft from the United States frigate while sailing near buoy 3 in the Khawr Abd Allah waterway. Sixteen armed soldiers boarded the tender, seized its crew, inspected the tender and then disembarked at 2100 hours on the same day.

2. At 1200 hours on 17 November 2002, the steamship Al-Nasr, which belongs to the Iraq Ports Authority, came under attack from two naval craft from the United Kingdom frigate while sailing in Iraqi territorial waters near buoy 5. Armed men boarded the steamship, seized its crew, attempted to gain access to the holds, broke down the doors, carried out a full inspection and then disembarked at 1600 hours on the same day.

3. At 1700 hours on 20 November 2002, two United States naval craft from the United States frigate stationed near Mina`al-Amiq and Mina`al-Bakr, each of which was carrying eight soldiers, approached Mina`al-Amiq. The soldiers attached a poster bearing the emblem of the United States Navy to one of the iron posts in Mina`al-Amiq and then left for the frigate.

The presence of the United States and United Kingdom fleets in the Arabian Gulf and their ongoing assaults on civilian vessels in the Arabian Gulf and in Iraqi territorial waters is a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international norms governing the safety of maritime navigation. It is thus an act of aggression and terrorism for which the United States of America and the United Kingdom bear full legal responsibility.

02-72127 (E) 041202 041202

We urge you to intervene and call upon the two countries concerned to cease such acts of piracy, terrorism and aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/1312

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3 December 2002
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Identical letters dated 30 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report on the activities carried out by the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq on 30 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-72139 (E) 041202 041202

Annex to the identical letters dated 30 November 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Daily report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Report on the activities carried out on 30 November 2002

The activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams on Saturday, 30 November 2002, were as follows:

1. The UNMOVIC inspection team set out from its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. The team, which included 11 inspectors and was headed by Mr. Demetrius Perricos, arrived at 9.41 a.m. at the site of the Chemical Battalion of the Ministry of Defence, which specializes in training privates and officers in methods of protection against chemical warfare and is located near the town of Balad, north of Baghdad. The team entered the site at 9.45 a.m., whereupon it did the following:

(a) Held a meeting of approximately one hour with the battalion commander and asked about the duties of the battalion;

(b) Inspected all the battalion facilities;

(c) Asked questions about the movement of vehicles to and from the site observed by satellite one month earlier, to which replies were given.

2. The IAEA inspection team set out from its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.22 a.m. The team, which included 10 inspectors and was headed by Mr. Jacques Baute, arrived at 9 a.m. at the sites of the Umm al-Ma'arik Public Company, which belongs to the Military Industrialization Commission and specializes in mechanization and the manufacture of models and equipment, and the Milad Public Company, an electronic research company also belonging to the Military Industrialization Commission. Both sites are located 20 kilometres south of Baghdad.

On arriving, the inspection team did the following:

(a) Conducted inspections of the two sites, checked Iraq's half-yearly declarations and compared them with what was actually found;

(b) Replaced the old seals on the machinery and equipment subject to monitoring with new seals;

(c) Using vehicle-mounted equipment, conducted a radiation survey of the site in order to check for any nuclear activity;

(d) Asked the site supervisors a series of questions, to which replies were given;

(e) A small group went to the Qaqaa Company, located 70 kilometres south of Baghdad, with a view to repairing the air-sampling system, which had been

untouched since the United States asked the inspectors to leave Iraq on 15 December 1998.

The team completed its task on two sites at 2.30 p.m. and arrived back at its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 3.15 p.m.

3. The Milad Public Company and the Qaqaa Company are among the sites listed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr. Tony Blair, and the United States Department of State, in their reports of September 2002, in connection with accusations of prohibited activities relating to weapons of mass destruction.

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Identical letters dated 1 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the daily report for 1 December 2002 on the activities of the inspection teams of the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-72133 (E) 041202 041202

Annex to the identical letters dated 1 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Daily report on the activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams in Iraq

Report of the activities carried out on 1 December 2002

The activities of the UNMOVIC and IAEA inspection teams on Sunday, 1 December 2002, were as follows:

1. The IAEA inspection team set out from its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.30 a.m. Consisting of seven inspectors and headed by Mr. Jacques Baute, the team arrived at 8.45 a.m. at the site of the Ibn Firnas Public Company which belongs to the Military Industrialization Commission and is located in the northern suburbs of Baghdad. The Company specializes in the aeronautical industries and was included under the constant monitoring regime in the nuclear field because it contained measuring apparatus and equipment about which IAEA was concerned. Since 1996, the Company has been assigned the task of manufacturing remote-controlled reconnaissance aircraft for the armed forces.

The inspection team entered the site at 8.45 a.m. and immediately:

(a) Inspected all buildings, workshops, laboratories and storage facilities, checked the half-yearly declarations submitted in regard to the site and asked questions about the buildings under construction, to which replies were given.

(b) Made an x-ray survey of the site premises in order to detect any nuclear activity, nuclear materials or undeclared radioactive sources.

(c) Focused attention during the visit on the remote-controlled aircraft section and asked questions about the purpose of using remote-controlled aircraft, to which answers were given.

The inspection team completed its task at 11.55 a.m. and arrived back at its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 12.15 p.m.

2. The UNMOVIC inspection team set out from its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 8.25 a.m. Consisting of 14 inspectors and headed by Mr. Demetrios Perricos, the team arrived at 9.18 a.m. at the agricultural airfield belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture and located at Khan Bani Saad, east of Baghdad. This airfield was continuously monitored until 15 December 1998 because it housed agricultural pest control aircraft using agricultural insecticide sprayers. It had previously been visited dozens of times by inspection teams of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and stickers had been affixed to the sprayers on the aircraft. As in the past, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) continues to assist with a view to maintaining the aerial insecticide-spraying activities of this airfield.

The team entered the site at 9.18 a.m.

On arrival at the site, the inspection team carried out the following activities:

(a) The head of the inspection team asked the site representative of the National Monitoring Directorate about the number of serviceable aircraft and about the types of sprayers used.

(b) The inspection team made a tour including all the buildings, grounds, aircraft hangars and storage facilities.

(c) During the inspection the team focused attention on the sprayers, which it inventoried and photographed. The sprayers had been marked with stickers of the former UNSCOM since 1994.

The inspection team completed its task on the site at 1.20 p.m. and arrived back at its headquarters at the Canal Hotel in Baghdad at 2.20 p.m.

3. A group from the communications team of the Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Centre (BOMVIC) visited the Rashid airbase to examine antennae and their accessories, as well as the main transmission dish for communication between the building assigned to the inspectors at the Rashid airbase and the Canal Hotel.

4. The Ibn Firnas Company, remote-controlled aircraft and the subject of crop spraying were among the sites and activities listed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Tony Blair, and the United States Department of State, in their reports of September 2002, in connection with accusations of prohibited activities relating to weapons of mass destruction.